

If there were any self-seekers among those of whom compromises, and concessions, and new constitutional guarantees are now the dignified silence, or the unbecoming protest, or the unbecoming rebuke them with a just condemnation. There is really but one reply to such a charge. It is that we are all under a common government, and a common Constitution. We should all submit to its regular and legitimate action. It is not to be altered because of any sudden freak of pride, or passion, or political disaffection. It is right to be altered, but it is wrong to have it altered by force, and you must submit. If you say you will not, then you are rebels and you must be treated as such, and you must submit accordingly.

“THE LESSONS OF THE HOUR.”

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, at Music
Hall, Boston, on Sunday Morning, January 20, 1861.
—
Phonographically reported for The Boston Atlas and Bee.

Muse Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday forenoon, to listen to an address by Wendell Phillips, Esq., upon "The Lessons of the Hour."

In consequence of a threat to prevent Mr. Phillips from speaking, Mayor Wigthman had a number of officers, in military dress, stationed at various parts of the hall: he also had in readiness at City Hall a police force of seventy-five picked men. This force were to act at a moment's notice.

On the part of the State government, Gov. Andrew, Cols. Sargent and Ritchie of the staff, Adj. Gen. Schouler and Sheriff Clark located in the immediate vicinity of Muse Hall, prepared for any emergency. Happily their services were not required.

read from the Scriptures, Isaiah lviii. 8, after which he commenced his remarks by saying: "Allow me to make the same request that I did on a recent occasion—that the friends of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Church will preserve entire silence this morning." He then continued, as follows:

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and Massachusetts yields to New York the post of honor in the list of slave States. The slave States of Yes, of all the doctors, are bending over the patient, not one dares to name the disease, except *The Tribune*, which has been the only exception. Throughout all of the great cities of the North every tongue is long and loud, and mobbed into silence! This is, indeed, the saddest feature of the case.

Let us, then, who, unlike Mr. Seward, are not afraid to tell, even now, all and just what we wish—let us look at the real nature of the disease which we stand. The Tribune says we should "forget the disease." Let us to me that all our past, all our present and all our future count for nothing, and let us look at the work of nothing but the disease (slight laughter, derisively).

Let me tell you why.

The first duty of society is *JUSTICE*. If any other duty is put first, we are honest. It may be impossible. "A prosperous iniquity," says Jeremy Taylor, "is the most unprofitable condition into which a nation can fall." It is the duty of all plant cities, to make justice or save them. Seeing that all men are born equal, our first civil duty is to see that all men are equal. If we do not, we are in the effort of making the nation to do this, its duty, while politicians and parties strive to halt it of its purpose. The nation

his hour to recognize man as man—forgetting condition, sex, and creed.

Education earned only a passing mention. The first lesson of that hour Adams into the the whole Republic turned, he has said. Fifteen years ago the Union would thought that dis-

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of the Federal Government and the Essex journal. To the latter, he wrote: "I know no man who has written this passage in our history so well as Richard Wright. The last thirty years of the life of the Negro in this democratic principle, crumpled into him, has been working down through and judges scale the judgments, and reached the Negro in the long toll of a century cries out—'Ezra! Ezra!'"

He found it in the neighborhood under a black skin as sure as a white one. For this, Leggett labored and Lovejoy died. For this, Virginia scolded the masses and America, for this, young men gave up their May Day for the old men the night of the 18th of May. For this, the young have been so fresh setting up down parties, reviving acts, as wing down the old, and the old have been so busy, reputations, taking up the old acts, as bankruptcy

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...serving General, and President, but be-
lieve that the Northern feeling of which these are
is not Northern laws or officers they fear, but
conscience. Why, then, should not the North
issue the law to settle the question forever?
run the Missouri line to the Pacific, but let
live—and while we live, our country shall
be free (applause). No resolves
or brains or stifle our hearts! Till you
slaveholder feels that New England is his
oath. There can, therefore, be no real peace till
the slave question. If thirty years of debate
fitted us to meet it, when shall we abide

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tion that the genius and energy of the parent of commerce was much more than the Union. He created a country, and then modern commerce is being created on the territory he left enough to be divided apart, monopolized to the world and annexed continent to garner its wealth. Who shall be the only New England for the wealth of the world into its hands? The people of Virginia

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herde, jewels, gold and jewels
to glad when they are departed
and distinctly understand why they go
and why we rejoice in their going.
The eyes of independence of
the slave. The eyes of the world
are cast upon him as a shock to the
slaying millions of Europe. All his
life he has been a living protest against
the sin of 1787. For the sake of
Adam's name, let thinking Europe
witness our agony.

The great moralization Church and
people, all classes, educated and
uneducated by the light of the
Gospel, do not deny

consider this demand
of Americans, and
the reference to

protection. Under God's law
there is no free course.
Next, Southern opinion
is divided between the
abolitionists, and again government
men, who have been
of China or Japan is well tolerated.
The Republic of
is composed, first,
600 are
2,500 such vital drawing
captain
profits slave basis of
partial and ideal pro
the United States. Co
see an artery with batt
million of people, a
ation of 7,500, and three or
around,"
years in for
that New England

Mississippi. To-day they are begging to that Slave Power, and begging only consent to grow larger, then shall Austria laugh him to scorn, the slaveholder, the sleek and reluctant owner of such a Union. "There is the danger," said Lincoln. "There is the danger of self-government, to please men, peddlers and cowards, let us that honest labor can stand alone—simply as labor, and if it were not so, our loss, to welcome disunion, when it comes to four million of hapless slaves and commiserated millions of Southern youth of tyrants, and a Southern youth to face any peril to

title value on the Union? Because I certainly, so far as slavery is concerned, If you doubt me, the picture which Mr. Seward painted at Chicago shows that I am right. Slavery has increased to four millions and \$800,000,000 directly to the emphasis secession will cost the Union and on more. The loss which this brought on our country is incalculable. It is safe to call \$500,000,000 the minimum success. Under it slavery would rule the nation for sixty years.

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enisted, Washington and Jefferson
anti-slavery-opinions; to-day, they
in their own homes; and the
year—will the People and the
Fugitive Slave bill con-
not executed in the days
hopes of all those who
your eyes has turned our Churches
of pomperice.

isms, the child of our earlier divines
and the slave, weighed against
entire to secure. Mr. Seaward, child
there are few men, and there ought
to be no man, who would stand
and standing to-day at the head
of free men, he contemns he does not
express his most honest manly
of Mr. Seaward's followers, that
of Mr. Seaward's honest manly, that

Hillard, and Bullett, and the
men like them, on our side, and
year—will the People and the
Fugitive Slave bill con-
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path and allow the divine

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National Anti-Slavery

policy of the "Immoral."
200 out accidentally, in
at always closely watched
place, in order to preserve
the police which is the
the Slave Power. Now
to heat that Power down
of freedom. Cassius Clay
any way to the
five years, and exercise it
—never permit any one
old office under the Federal
That is a scheme of pro-
an party has never yet pro-

POSITION AND PROSP

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States—for we think a distinction

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We are not to descend to come into any company
 If she do not hold her own, we may have an ho
 Republic yet at the North, in spite of their
 should they behave as ill as we fear they will
 And we have this further hope, that the slave
 of South Carolina, that she does not place her
 of complaint upon the pretences of Liberty but
 Territories, but upon the fixed abhorrence of
 in the Northern mind that the election of Lin
 argues. Now, Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, and
 Hilliard of Alabama, have altogether too much
 to not know that the effect of this whole
 movement, even if it should be abandoned, can
 have no whatever detestable tendency to
 therein. They can perfectly well estimate the
 peration which the conduct of the South has
 the mind of the West and North-West, and they
 human nature too well to believe that the mem
 are going to lose slavery any better for all the

standard. to the victory they are about to achieve over us they cannot do better; but they must know the

not one that can endure long. This understandingly the power of free discussion, as they show tyrannical laws they enforce against it in their own domain, and they know that the country has been brought up to the present point by the force of the discussion of the character of slavery. The statesmen who speak up against slavery meetings in North Carolina believe that they can put their views and expression by their brutal lobby; but they do not own them, down South, know better, and stand perfectly well that all these assaults rebound upon the institution they would protect. Should, therefore, South Carolina be content to pass the Northern States for having elected the majority, and to take us again under her protection after the other seceding States follow her example, as she says, "we shall consider this a victory." The slavery cause has been put forward more clearly by the demonstrations of the past two months. This, although the Republican party will perish and blows received at the hands of Mr. Edward and best friends. For a better party will arise out of the grave, which will more than replace it. But if, on the other hand, the Southern States should actually secede, the Republican party will be the victor in the new era in the history of mankind would date from that day. Once rid of its fatal ally, whose sole has been only disease, and impoverishment, deformity, the Northern Republic would rise at once to a degree of strength, wealth and beauty that poets have never yet dreamed of. It would take place alongside the foremost empires of the earth while its neighbor at the South would soon be obliterated from the face of its slavery or to perish miserably because of it.

AND WESTERN NEW YORK.

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white ones
their own

ROOSE, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1854.
To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.
I have, this afternoon, been present at a late and
uncommonly long rule, with quite, orderly
exceptions. In the several lectures, which
have visited during this month, free speech has
trampled upon with impunity that would
be that in the minds of the people generally it is in-
alienable right of no peculiar sacredness, and
that, as we learn, are
easted in instigating these outrages—Republican
several instances, bearing a false, if not ac-
tually the lead. Of the Buffalo Convention a
spondent has already given you some account.
Lockport there were the impatient men
the
At Rochester
there were desperate attempts made to "put down
Convention, and, on the part of a portion of the
authorities, commendable efforts to defend our right
be heard. On the afternoon of Friday, the 11th, we
had a large audience for a day meeting, and
the
ous hour, composed of "breadtho" gentlemen
very roughs, who seemed to be "half fellows, well
They rendered speaking as so to be heard impos-
sible triumphed over the city authorities, and at
hour in the evening we adjourned till the
afternoon. On Saturday morning, the 12th, we
and
considerable
of turbulent spirits, but we again had a
good hearing, and a deeply interesting session, the
spirit meanwhile fading out of sight. On Sunday
evening the mob rallied again on still stronger
with more of desperation. This morning, however,
the
inside—ad-
to the Hall having been put at fifty cents for
This arrangement, together with more efficient
tance on the part of the police, kept the meeting

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